

THE ENTERPRISE.

VOL. XV

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO, SAN MATEO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1908

NO. 45

THE RESULT OF ELECTION IN SAN MATEO COUNTY

**Republican Majority for National Ticket,
Congressman, Supreme Justice and
Assemblyman---Balance Local
Ticket Won by Democrats**

Total Votes and Majorities in San Mateo County

(First name following each office is a Republican; second Democrat.)

For President—Taft, 2850; Bryan, 1294. Taft majority, 1556.
For Justice Supreme Court—Melvin, 2168; Murasky, 1927. Melvin majority, 241.
For Congressman—Hayes, 2314; Tracy, 1747. Hayes majority, 567.
For Joint Senator—Ross, 2284; Holohan, 1959. Ross majority, 325.
For Superior Judge—Bullock, 1595; Buck, 2632. Buck majority, 1037.
For Assemblyman—Holmquist, 2675; Falvey, 1463. Holmquist majority, 1212.
For Supervisor (First Township)—Eikerenkotter, 565; Casey, 709. Casey majority, 144.
For Supervisor (Third Township)—MacBain, 545; McEvoy, 644. McEvoy majority, 99.
For Supervisor (Fourth Township)—Johnston, 206; Francis, 233. Francis majority, 27.

The result of the election of San Mateo county this year is shown at the head of this column. It will be seen that the Republican candidates for President, Vice-President, Justice of the Supreme Court, Congressman and Assemblyman received a majority vote. The Democratic candidates for Joint Senator, Superior Judge and Supervisors for the First, Third and Fourth Townships were successful. There were many scratched tickets polled all over the county, showing that voters cannot always be counted upon to follow strictly party lines.

J. B. Holohan, Democratic candidate for Joint Senator, received a majority over Hall C. Ross, Republican candidate, in Santa Cruz county of 925 votes, which gives him a clear majority in San Mateo and Santa Cruz counties of 600.

The political complexion of the Board of Supervisors will become Democratic the first of the year when the success-

ful candidates assume their offices. The holdovers will be J. H. Coleman, of the Second Township, who is a staunch Republican, and Dr. D. E. Blackburn, of the Fifth Township, who was elected as an independent candidate and who is now a Republican county committeeman.

RESULT IN SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

Following is the result of the election for South San Francisco:

PRECINCT NO. 1

Electors—Republican, 125; Democratic, 69; Socialist, 25.
Associate Justice Supreme Court—H. A. Melvin, 98; F. J. Murasky, 92; A. Lewis, 20.

(Continued on Page 8)

A Prediction

WE confidently believe that one year from to-day the United States will be well started on the most prosperous period ever known in history.

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO will get its share.

WE expect to get our share.

Will YOU help us build up South San Francisco by doing ALL of your business with us? By recommending us to your friends? By bringing strangers to meet us?

BANK OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

C. F. HAMSHER, Cashier

LOCAL HAPPENINGS TOLD IN BRIEF

Residents of South San Francisco are asked to furnish this office with any news items that they know of from time to time. There is a letter box attached to our front door, in which written items can be placed. Please write on one side of paper and sign your name to it. THE ENTERPRISE desires to print all the local happenings, and the people of South San Francisco can be of material help.

The Steiger Terra Cotta Company is filling in the low marsh land adjoining its plant on the water front.

Harry G. Dowdall, the active real estate man at Visitation, was in town on Friday.

Attorney Jas. T. O'Keefe of Redwood City was in South San Francisco on business Friday.

District Attorney Bullock and Supervisor John MacBain were in town on Wednesday.

THE ENTERPRISE would suggest that the Women's Improvement Club make an effort to induce the United Railways to give a direct car service from San Francisco to this city.

J. T. Casey and wife were visitors to this city on Thursday. Mr. Casey was kept busy while here receiving congratulations on his election as Supervisor extended by his many friends.

The erection of the first building for the Doak Sheet Metal Works is progressing rapidly. Work will soon commence on another building, 40 x 400 feet in dimensions.

The W. P. Fuller Co. fire brigade had a drill at the company works on Wednesday. Water was issuing from the three hose lines inside of two minutes from the time the alarm sounded.

The cases of Policemen Shanahan and Leonard, of San Francisco, charged with assault with a deadly weapon, upon complaint of E. Heany, of Redwood City, were continued one week by Judge McSweeney on Wednesday.

The Bank of South San Francisco now reports deposits of over two hundred thirty-two thousand dollars, the highest ever shown since its organization.

The usual session of the Independent Voters' Club was held Friday evening last. Two new members signed the roll, and four new applications was acted upon. The Ball Committee reported everything in readiness for the grand ball to be given in Metropolitan Hall, Saturday evening, November 14th. It was also decided to give a smoker for members only Friday evening, November 20th, after usual order of business.

J. J. McDonald, engineer at the Fuller factory, had a severe fall from a ladder last Wednesday. He was doing some work connected with the engine room. He was at the top of a ladder, the foot of which was resting on the stone floor. The ladder slipped and McDonald fell, receiving a severe shaking up. Luckily no bones were broken. He was taken home and Dr. H. G. Plymire was called to attend him. Mr. McDonald will be all right again in a few days.

SERVICE NEXT SUNDAY

The Rev. Mr. Kizer will speak Sunday evening on "Ethics of Fear." Everybody invited to attend. The service commences at 7:30. The Epworth League hold their meeting at 6:30 to which young people are invited. Sunday school at 10:45.

This church is planted here for the people, and they are given a very cordial welcome to worship with us.

One hundred dollars will be given away by The Enterprise for 100 new subscribers. See ad. on page 6.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY BOARD OF TRUSTEES

**Liquor License Ordinance Adopted by a
Vote of Three to Two---Meeting
Place Changed**

The Board of City Trustees held its regular meeting at Gaerdes' storeroom last Monday night. All the members were present.

A communication was received from the local Women's Improvement Club asking that the Board take some action toward stopping the practice of throwing rubbish into the streets, and to look into the matter of cattle and horses running loose. Referred to the Ordinance Committee.

A communication was received from the League of California Municipalities inviting the city authorities to take part in a convention to be held under its auspices. The clerk was instructed to acknowledge receipt of the communication.

Clerk Smith was instructed to rent a safe deposit box.

The liquor license ordinance was read for the last time and adopted by the following vote: Ayes—Edwards, Gaerdes, McSweeney. Noes—Hickey, Hynding.

The bond of City Clerk Smith was unanimously accepted by the Board.

The amendment to the place of meeting ordinance was adopted. Commencing next Monday night the Trustees will hereafter meet at 310 Linden Avenue, in the Martin Building.

A regular order of business for the

meetings of the Board was adopted, as follows:

1. Calling the roll.
2. Reading the minutes of the last meeting.
3. Presentation of petitions.
4. Communications and reports from city officers.
5. Reports of committees, except Finance Committee.
6. Disposition of street work.
7. Unfinished business.
8. Presentation of bills and accounts.
9. Report of Finance Committee.
10. Ordinances, motions or resolutions.
11. Special orders of the day.
12. General orders of the day.

The clerk shall make a list of the ordinances, resolutions or reports on the table, which shall be considered the general orders of the day.

Upon motion of Trustee Hickey, seconded by Trustee Edwards, Judge McSweeney was elected City Recorder.

The clerk was instructed to communicate with the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company, also with Supervisor J. Eikerenkotter regarding Miller Avenue, which thoroughfare was declared open by the Board at a regular meeting held on October 12th last.

The Board then adjourned to meet next Monday night at 310 Linden Avenue.

ENTERTAINMENT TUESDAY EVENING

In Chapel of St. Pauls Church

Tuesday evening should see a large audience gathered in the chapel of St. Pauls Church for the purpose of hearing a program and latter participate in a social time. No admittance fee will be charged. A financial plan will be presented during the evening.

Everybody is invited. Friday evening, November 13th at 8 p. m. A good program is being provided.

See the great offer of gold coin The Enterprise is making for new subscribers on page 6.

A CORRECTION.

In the report of the W. P. Fuller & Company factory fire in THE ENTERPRISE last week it was stated that Watchman Herman sounded the electric alarm to arouse the firemen. Watchman Thomas Anglade says this is a mistake, as he himself sounded the alarm and took an active part in putting out the fire.

\$6.00 will buy a 7-jewel Elgin or Waltham watch at Schneider's.

WON A SCHOLARSHIP.

Miss Ruby Fox, sister of Mrs. E. N. Brown of this city, won a scholarship in a newspaper contest at Hanford, this State, and will go to a business college in San Francisco, taking up her residence with her sister while attending college.

Drayage —AND— Expressage

Kauffmann Bros.

Light and Heavy Hauling promptly attended to. Baggage and Freight transferred to and from Railroads, Hotels, Residences, Etc., at reasonable rates

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South San Francisco

Railroad Time Table

BAY SHORE CUTOFF.

NORTHBOUND TRAINS LEAVE

6:13 A. M.
7:23 A. M.
7:43 A. M.

(Except Sunday)

8:03 A. M.
8:43 A. M.

(Except Sunday)

9:23 A. M.
10:08 A. M.
12:53 P. M.
3:01 P. M.

(Except Sunday)

5:23 P. M.
7:03 P. M.
7:13 P. M.

SOUTHBOUND TRAINS LEAVES

6:57 A. M.
8:37 A. M.
10:57 A. M.
11:57 A. M.

2:18 P. M.

3:37 P. M.
4:37 P. M.
5:57 P. M.
6:47 P. M.

12:02 P. M.

(Theatre Train)

SHUTTLE SERVICE

From San Francisco via Valencia Street and to San Francisco via Bay Shore Cutoff.

6:30 a. m.
(Except Sunday)

10:15 A. M.

(Sunday only)

11:50 A. M.
(Sunday only)

12:40 P. M.

(Except Sunday)

6:20 p. m.
7:19 p. m.
(except Sunday)

From San Francisco via Bay Shore Cutoff and to San Francisco via Valencia Street.

5:50 a. m.
(except Sunday)

9:50 A. M.

(Sunday only)

10:20 A. M.
(Except Sunday)

11:35 A. M.

(Sunday only)

2:30 P. M.
5:25 p. m.
(except Sunday)

6:25 p. m.

POST OFFICE.

Post Office open from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. Sundays, 8 A. M. to 9 A. M. Money order office open from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. Mails leave Post Office thirty minutes before trains.

* NORTHBOUND DISPATCH.

11:30 A. M.
2:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.

† SOUTHBOUND DISPATCH.

6:30 A. M.
11:00 A. M.
3:00 P. M.

* Mails from south arrive.

† Mails from north arrive.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, P. M.

County Officials

Judge Superior Court.....G. H. Buck
Treasurer.....P. P. Chamberlain
Tax Collector.....C. L. McCracken
District Attorney.....J. J. Bullock
Assessor.....C. D. Hayward
County Clerk.....Joseph H. Nash
County Recorder.....John F. Johnston
Sheriff.....Robert Chatham
Auditor.....Henry Underhill
Superintendent of Schools.....Roy Cloud
Coroner and Public Adm.....Dr. H. G. Plymire
Surveyor.....James B. Neuman
Health Officer.....D. B. Plymire, M. D.

Officials—First Township

Supervisor.....Julius Elkerenkotter
Justice of the Peace.....A. McSweeney
Constable.....Bob Carroll
Postmaster.....E. E. Cunningham
School Trustees.....Tom Mason, Duray Smith

St. Pauls Methodist Episcopal Church

(Cor. Grand and Maple Aves., one block from Post Office.)

Regular Sunday services—Sermons at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School classes for all ages at 10:45 a. m. Epworth League of C. E. at 6:30 p. m. Prayer service Wednesday at 8 p. m. The public is made cordially welcome at all our services.

"A home-like church."

EDWIN D. KIZER, Pastor.

The Gantlet
And the Mitten.

By Martha Cobb Sanford.

Copyrighted, 1908, by Associated Literary Press.

Muriel stood by the steamer rail, smiling goodby to a group of summer frocked girls on the wharf. Suddenly the wind whipped one of the long white gloves out of her hand as she was waving a last farewell and carried it down to the deck below. There was a little ripple of laughter from the watching girls, and Muriel, in order to escape attention, hurried quickly into her stateroom.

It was an unlucky omen, she argued to herself, but quite in accordance with the losing game she had now been playing for three long, desolate months. She took off her hat, arranged her wind blown hair and studied herself critically in the little stateroom mirror. "I ought to be pale and interesting looking," she said to the reflection that looked earnestly at her, "but I'm only disgustingly healthy."

She turned away with a sigh, and then with quick determination opened the door of her stateroom, placed a chair where she could look out on the restless water when she felt so inclined and began cutting the leaves of a new magazine.

But the story selected either did not interest her or else interested her so personally that she soon forgot the print before her eyes and was lost in introspection.

Up till now, the middle of August, she was sure she had presented a very brave and cheerful front and that none of the girls she had been visiting suspected for a moment the real state of her heart. Why had she broken it off? That was the question she had to answer everywhere. Varied as were the reasons she gave, they were also all more or less flippant.

"Why, you see," she explained to one of her most intimate friends, "Tom and I had known each other since we were children. It was almost prearranged by our families that we should marry. We were the end men, as it were, in a minstrel show that every one was watching. At last Tom popped the



THE MAN PASSED THE BREAD TO MURIEL. question. I answered it according to what was expected of me, and everybody saw the joke except Tom and myself. When it did dawn on us some time afterward we laughed and parted the best of friends."

Now, as Muriel recalled with what glibness she had rattled off this bit of fiction, even laughing to herself over the apparent humor of it, she blushed at her duplicity.

What had been the real reason, after all, for her falling out with Tom? A difference of opinion, so far as she could remember, over the relative advantages of spending one's summer in a house boat or camping out.

She was rather unpleasantly conscious that Tom had been willing to split the difference, but that she had argued that if they couldn't come to a perfectly harmonious agreement about spending their summer they very probably would be equally at swords' points over the other seasons of the year. And so at her request they had broken the engagement.

Muriel looked out at the billowy water and for a few moments was conscious of the speed with which the big steamer was plunging through it. By morning it would bring her to the Cliffside, where it all happened—the courting and the quarrel. Would she be able to be brave and cheerful under such conditions when everything reminded her of—

A peal of thunder startled her. They

were speeding into the midst of a terrific storm. Tom had always been such a dear in a thunderstorm! Muriel crossed her magazine into the berth and hurried down to the dining room, where she would at least have the comfort of other people about her.

"No, not a seat by the window," she said to the head steward who ushered her in. "I prefer one in the center."

He placed her at a little round table with one other woman and two men. Muriel, absorbed in her own thoughts, absently took the seat offered and began to read the menu. In the tedious interval before her order was served two of the guests left the table, and she made a very startling and disconcerting discovery.

Meanwhile the thunder and lightning increased in severity, and Muriel was not only very embarrassed, but very nervous.

It was a relief when dinner was finally served. Suddenly, glancing up, Muriel noticed the steward talking to the man across from her. He was evidently, by his gestures, talking about the bread in the center of the table. She overheard him say, "I thought you were together, so I brought the bread on one plate," to which the man smilingly replied: "It doesn't matter. It will be all right."

For some time neither Muriel nor the man opposite seemed to take any bread. Then suddenly, as if by one impulse, each reached for the same roll, and each as suddenly withdrew empty handed.

Immediately, with very flattering gallantry, the man passed the bread to Muriel, and she, not to be outdone in courtesy, took the "roll of combat," broke it and offered her table companion half.

An hour or so later in her stateroom Muriel lay crying her pretty eyes out, whether from an overflow of happiness or because of regret for her past silliness she could not for the life of her have told, when she heard a knock at the stateroom door.

"Who is it?" she called cautiously.

"Steward, miss. I have a message for you."

Muriel took the envelope and broke it open with haste, her heart thumping tumultuously as she read:

Dearest—I knew perfectly well why you wouldn't recognize me at the table. You did not want to excite public curiosity or criticism, and I admired you for it. But how I wanted to hold your hand tight whenever I saw you tremble at the lightning! But you were unspeakably sweet in the way you let me know that we are friends again and much, much more, dear girl, I hope!

Now that we have "broken bread" together can't we talk together too? It is full moon tonight, you know. In about fifteen minutes I shall be strolling around the upper deck and shall expect to find you tucked away in a corner there somewhere. Six weary months ago you gave me the mitten, little Muriel. Come and see now what I have to offer in return.

THE SAME OLD TOM.
P. S.—By the bye, I'm on my way to visit with your mother. She and I have always been good chums, you know. I heard you weren't to be at Cliffside this summer, so I thought perhaps your mother might be a bit lonesome. Queer she didn't tell me you were coming!

It was lucky that Tom had given Muriel fifteen full minutes of grace in which to obliterate somewhat the unbecoming traces of her tears. She had no sooner established herself comfortably in a deck chair on the lee side of the pilothouse that Tom appeared idly dangle by his side one long white glove.

Muriel caught it instantly. "Silly boy!" was her greeting. "Where did you get it?"

Tom stood smiling down at her rapturously.

"Why, of course, I was watching you when you lost it. Several of us made a scramble for it, and I got it. I knew then my luck had changed."

"And I thought," Muriel told him, crushing the glove in her hand, "it was an omen of misfortune. Why, what's in it?" she exclaimed suddenly. "I feel something hard!"

And she began to investigate each finger. Tom sat down close beside her and watched her with absorbing admiration.

"Why, it's—it's my engagement ring!" gasped Muriel, shaking out the third finger of the glove. "Isn't that funny? I hadn't had it on at all because—"

Then as she realized the unpleasant truth she had stumbled upon and also how the ring had really come there she looked up at Tom and smiled her adoration.

"Won't you put it on again, Tom, dear?" she asked with very sweet humility.

Wearing Apparel.

Customs Officer (to woman traveler from the continent)—I thought you said, madam, there was nothing but wearing apparel in your trunk. What about these three bottles of cognac? "Oh, those," said the lady, "are my night caps."—Tit-Bits.

An Invitation.

Fred—Last night as you stood in the moonlight I couldn't help but think how much I would like to kiss you. Freda—Well, the poet says, "The thought of yesterday is the action of today."

E. E. Cunningham & Co.,

REAL ESTATE AND
FIRE INSURANCE

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We print The Enterprise

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Local Agent South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company

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SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

San Mateo County

Cal.

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501 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

South San Francisco Land and Improvement Co.

FOUNDERS OF THE CITY OF SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

THE SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO LAND AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY designed in its original plan to make of South San Francisco a great manufacturing center. With that object in view, it originally purchased 3500 acres of land in San Mateo County, on the bay front, five miles south of the City of San Francisco. Since the original purchase, the company has added greatly to its holdings by the purchase of large tracts of adjoining lands, giving to it a perfect environment for the complete development of a great manufacturing city. The faith which this Company had in its enterprise has been manifest to everyone by the large expenditure it has made in the development of this property. Every foundation which goes to make a perfect condition for manufacture has been already solidly installed, and

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

is a rapidly growing city; it is a railroad terminal; it is on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and accessible to all railroads; has deep water communication; owns and operates for its industries a railroad connecting with the Southern Pacific and the water front; has electric street car service from factory to Town, and direct to San Francisco; has an Electric Light and Power Company; owns an independent Water Works, and has an abundance of fresh water for factory and house; has wharves and docks; a perfect sewerage system; a Bank and a Town Hall; and a population of over 3000 people; an extensive and fine residence district, where everyone may secure lands at reasonable prices and on favorable terms, as homes for themselves and their families.

FACTORY SITES

can be obtained from the South San Francisco Land and Improvement Company on most reasonable terms.

The completion of the Bay Shore Tunnels has placed South San Francisco on the main lines of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and forty passenger trains per day connect it with the outside world.

With the completion of the Dumbarton Bridge and Cutoff, now rapidly being constructed, South San Francisco will have all railroads which center in San Francisco passing through its midst.

Many industries are already established here, chief of which are the Western Meat Company, the Wool Pullery, the Soap Works, the Baden Brick Company, Pacific Jupiter Steel Company, the Steiger Pottery Works, the W. P. Fuller White Lead Works, the South San Francisco Lumber and Supply Company, and other enterprises, all of which are in full operation to-day. The American Smelting and Refining Company has purchased over 300 acres of land in South San Francisco for the purpose of erecting a great plant, which they estimate will cost upwards of \$5,000,000. The Doak Sheet Steel Company has purchased a large tract of land and has already commenced the construction of a large rolling mill. Other factories have recently made purchases, and South San Francisco is plainly destined to fulfil all that its promoters had hoped.

For Manufacturing Purposes, South San Francisco Has No Equal on San Francisco Bay

PARTIES DESIRING LOCATIONS SHOULD APPLY TO

W. J. MARTIN, Land Agent, South San Francisco Land and Improvement Co.
South San Francisco, San Mateo County, California.

WESTERN MEAT COMPANY

BEEF AND PORK PACKERS

SLAUGHTERERS OF

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PACKING HOUSE AND STOCK YARDS LOCATED AT

SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO

San Mateo County, - - - - - California

THE ENTERPRISE

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Six Months ".....1 00
Three Months ".....50

Advertising rates furnished on application.

Office on Linden Avenue near Bank.

SATURDAY—NOVEMBER 7, 1908



The election is over. Times are already better. It is time now to drop discussion and get back to business.

The direct primary has won by a vote of six to one.

The political boss will soon be down and out, and the people will come into their own.

HOLMQUIST has been elected to the Assembly by a majority big enough to turn the head of an older man. Mr. Holmquist has ability, and if he stands up straight and strong for the people and the right, his future is assured.

CONGRESSMAN HAYES has been re-elected. This is all right. His opponent had the labor union nomination, but the workingmen knew Hayes, and they valued his performances higher than Tracy's promises.

JUDGE BUCK has been re-elected to the bench as Superior Judge in this Republican county by a majority of more than a thousand votes.

The verdict shows the unfaltering faith of the people in Judge Buck, and that party does not count in the choice of a judicial official.

The people of the First Township have elected Jas. T. Casey Supervisor by a decisive majority.

THE ENTERPRISE wishes the new Supervisor well, and trusts that he may fulfill the most sanguine expectations of his friends in the responsible office to which he has been chosen.

It depends solely upon Mr. Casey whether he shall hold or lose the good will and confidence of his constituents.

ANOTHER great American quadrennial political contest has been decided.

The verdict of the American people has been returned and recorded.

The decision is voiced by a majority so great as to leave no room for question as to the temper and mind of the people upon the vital questions at issue.

The verdict is a victory, complete and conclusive, in favor of the Rooseveltian-Republican principles and policies. It means fair play and a square deal all around.

It means that the rich and the poor shall stand upon the same level, equal before the law.

It means "government of the people, by the people and for the people."

It answers Bryan's question: "Shall the people rule?" and the answer is "They do, and they shall."

It means the people trust Taft as they have trusted Roosevelt.

LOMITA PARK IMPROVEMENT CLUB

The following very interesting report of the secretary of the Lomita Park Improvement Club was sent to THE ENTERPRISE for publication:

I herewith submit my annual report as secretary of the Woman's Improvement Club of Lomita Park, same being the first annual report of the business of the club since its formation.

The Woman's Improvement Club of Lomita Park was formed on October 1, 1907 for the purpose, as stated in the By-laws, "of seeing that the roads and sidewalks are kept in good order and condition, the trees properly cared for and to foster all things which tend to the improvement and advancement of Lomita Park, and generally to do all things necessary in carrying out the objects and purposes of the club."

During the year the club has accomplished the following work:

Streets.—A general cleaning of the streets, such as filling holes, trimming trees and burning of rubbish has been done at a cost of \$37.00, a contribution being asked of all residents of the Park of fifty cents each to help defray the expenses and am pleased to say the response was most willing.

Street signs have been placed on practically all corners, posts being set where trees could not be utilized. This work caused an outlay of \$2.20 for lumber, the painting and lettering and placing of signs being cheerfully donated by residents of the Park. As all of the street signs have not been placed would recommend that the club take some steps towards completing this work.

I am informed by Messrs. F. J. Rodgers & Co., who had charge of the selling of the Park, that they are ready and willing to have the streets in the Park turned over to the jurisdiction of the club, and I would recommend that the incoming officers of the club take some action in this matter, so that we will have some authority to act in all matters pertaining to streets when called upon.

Sidewalks.—The club has taken some steps towards installing sidewalks where most needed in the Park and it is hoped to have them laid by the time the rains commence.

Stations.—Both north and south stations have been kept in repair and are now in good condition, being an outlay of \$18.50.

North station has been remodeled and kept in general repair.

South station has been reshingled, station sign placed, seats placed in station, inclined approach to the station built instead of steps, as first planned, and a railing placed around station platform. A contribution of 25 cents was asked of each of the residents of the Park to help defray the expense of reshingling south station and the response was most gratifying.

This work places the stations to the Park in good condition and we should not be called upon to make much outlay on this work for some time to come.

Southern Pacific station.—Several attempts have been made to have the Southern Pacific Company stop their trains at Lomita Park but up to date we have been unsuccessful. It is sincerely hoped that in the near future they will consider their action and give us the train service that is so much needed, and that the club will not neglect its interest in this agitation.

Electric lighting.—Electric lighting of the Park has been agitated since the organization of the club, but only now have we been able to make any progress towards this end.

The Park has been canvassed and subscriptions toward the fund have been most generous. Circular letters have been sent to all non-resident lot holders where possible to obtain addresses, and although the responses are a little slow, to date they have been very pleasing.

It appears from the subscription list that we have sufficient funds to cover the cost of installing lights along San Anselmo Avenue, and as this work is necessarily slow, would recommend that some action be taken by the club toward ordering these lights installed immediately.

Straying of stock.—There seems to be a tendency among the residents of the Park to let their stock roam the Park at leisure, or else to insecurely fasten them to stakes. It would be most conducive to the best interests of

the Park if owners of stock would securely stake them so that they cannot roam in the streets.

Socials.—Three socials and an afternoon tea have been given by the club which were very successful in bringing the residents of the Park together, and increased the finances of the club to the extent of \$25.35.

This being the first year of the club's existence, progress in its work has been necessarily slow. Its principal revenue being drawn from membership, and its membership not being what it should, it has, of course, been hampered in doing what we felt was necessary, but believe we have covered the most important work.

An appeal should be made to all the Park who are not members to become members, for the work that we aim to do is for the benefit of all and we should have and need their help.

Respectfully submitted,
MISS E. M. FINLAY, Secretary.

LOCAL WOMEN'S IMPROVEMENT CLUB IS PROGRESSING

The membership to the South San Francisco Women's Improvement Club is increasing rapidly, and signs point to the success of the organization. Several sub-committees have been appointed whose duties will be to look after the various details connected with improving the general condition of this city. By invitation of the club, some of the musical talent of this city held an informal meeting last Thursday evening and partially perfected the organization of an orchestra. The club intends giving monthly socials during the Winter for its members, at which the features will be dancing, vocal and instrumental solos, duets, etc. and, the serving of refreshments. It is urged that all women of this city who have a pride in its upbuilding should join. Its dues are small. At the monthly socials, relatives and friends of the members are expected to be present.

COUNTIES COMMITTEE.

A cordial invitation is extended to improvement organizations to send delegates to the tenth semi-annual meeting of the counties committee of The California Promotion Committee, which will be held on Saturday, November 14, 1908, at Los Angeles.

The theme of the meeting will be "The Tourist in California."

Papers will be read by men who have taken an active interest in this matter in different parts of the State, and ample opportunity will be given for a thorough discussion in order to crystallize the sentiments of the meeting and formulate suggestions for an active campaign to carry out the resolutions adopted.

The report of the committee on marketing of California products, appointed at the Fresno meeting, will be presented.

The Secretaries' Association of California, composed of the secretaries of commercial organizations of the State, will hold a meeting immediately after the adjournment of the counties committee session, and the attendance of all secretaries is urged.

Arrangements have been made with all railroads for a fare and a third for the round trip on the receipt certificate plan. Special rates on steamship lines.

A special train, composed of Pullman parlor, dining and observation cars, will leave Third and Townsend streets, San Francisco, at 9 a. m., on Friday, November 13th, on the coast line, arriving in Los Angeles at 9 p. m. the same day, giving an opportunity for a day-light trip along the "Road of a Thousand Wonders." This train will take passengers at various points en route. The fare for the round trip on the special train from San Francisco to Los Angeles, and return by any route desired, has been fixed at \$15.50. Reservations should be made early.

Special rates to delegates and their friends have been made by the Los Angeles hotels, and a special program of entertainment has been arranged by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

SAN BRUNO ITEMS

Sewers are being laid throughout San Bruno.

Born.—On October 21st, to the wife of R. Mattson, a son.

Some of the streets of San Bruno are being fixed.

Electric lights have been placed along San Mateo Avenue and in front of L. Petersen's store.

One of the important subjects talked of now in San Bruno is the coming masquerade ball to be given by the Harmonie Club on Thanksgiving Eve, November 25th, at Town Hall. The Harmonie Orchestra will furnish the music. Unmasking at 12 p. m.

FRATERNAL ORDERS

F. O. E.

South City Aerie, No. 1473, F. O. E., did not hold its usual session Tuesday last, not because the members are losing interest in the Aerie, but on that particular night they were more interested in the results of National, State and local election. Many of our local Eagles were in the fight. On Tuesday next it is requested by Worthy President McSweeney that a large attendance of members be present.

The Drill Team Dance.

The grand ball, given by the drill team of South City Aerie, F. O. E. Saturday evening last, proved a successful one both socially and financially. Lofton's orchestra sustained its reputation along musical lines, while the dancers were kept busy from start to finish. It was a jolly crowd at 6 a. m. when Home Sweet Home was played. That dance will be remembered as the event of the season.

I. O. R. M.

Arrangements for a grand masquerade ball to be given on Thanksgiving Eve are practically completed. Lofton's orchestra has been engaged, and a good time is assured to all.

COLMA NOTES.

Cypress Circle, No. 14, U. A. O. D., will give its eighth grand ball at Colma Hall, Colma, on Thanksgiving eve, the 25th of this month. There will be union music. Admission, 25 cents. Last car will leave Colma for San Francisco at 1:40 a. m., and for South San Francisco, via Holy Cross, at 12:15 a. m. A splendid time is promised all who attend.

Scared by Frogs.

It is said to be owed to the frogs of western Australia that that part of the empire is English and not French. About 1800 a party of prospective French colonists landed on the west coast of Australia, but on the first morning they were alarmed by the loud croaking of the frogs, which they took for demons, and retired with all speed to their ships. Western Australia might have preferred the frog to the swan as her emblem, just as Rome might have preferred, instead of the eagle, the goose that saved the capital.

In His Line.

"I'm surprised that you should be so interested in watching those silly dudes."

"Force of habit, I guess. I'm president of a real estate improvement company."

"Well?"

"Well, they're a vacant lot."—Philadelphia Press.

Missionary Work.

"So you once lived in Africa, Sam?"

"Yes, sah."

"Ever do any missionary work out there, Sam?"

"Oh, yes, sah! I was cook for a cannibal chief, sah!"—Pick-Me-Up.

Talking and eloquence are not the same. To speak and to speak well are two things.—Ben Jonson.

Do a little side work for The Enterprise, and earn some easy money. See ad on page 6.

Our Fall Waists are now here and they are beauties. 75 cents up. W. C. Schneider, 227 Grand Ave.*

A Clock Case Made of Pennies.
A novelty in clockmaking consists of a timepiece whose case is made of English pennies. The coins, of which there are ninety-six, all bear the date 1797 and were beaten out to almost double their original size and then riveted together, while the figures were made of small strips of copper cemented on to the face. The clock stands fourteen inches high and is eight inches broad at the base. That "time is money" is an adage with which we all more or less agree, but this is a case in which the saying might be reversed and still remain true. The clock is owned by a resident of Laurel Bank, Ilkley, Yorkshire, England.

The Family Dog.

An Edinburgh clergyman says: "Every family should have a dog. It is like a perpetual baby. It betrays no secrets, never sulks, asks no troublesome questions, never gets into debt, never comes down late to breakfast and is always ready for a bit of fun."

To Save Time.

The Parson—I intend to pray that you may forgive Casey for throwing that brick at you. The Patient—Mebbe yer riv'ence 'ud be saving tolme if ye'd just wait till Oi get well and then pray for Casey.—London Fun.

Hard Luck.

Wife—What luck? Husband—None whatever. Wife—Were there no servants at the intelligence office? Husband—Yes, lots of them, but they had all worked for us before.—Saturday Sunset.

What Willie Saw.

When Willie saw a peacock for the first time he said to his mother: "Oh, mamma, you should have seen it! Electric lights all over the ferns and a turkey underneath!"—Delineator.

Uncorrupted.

"I once spurned a bribe of \$100,000," said the orator, naturally evoking a round of applause.

"Nay, friends, do not cheer," he continued. "It is the duty of all to be honest. Besides, the services demanded by the brazen scoundrel were worth double the money."—Philadelphia

FOR RENT.

The Union Hotel, furnished complete; centrally located; or will sell; terms reasonable; a five-year lease can be had. Apply at this office. Nov. 7-1m.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Dora Cohen, sometimes known as and called by the name of Dora Cohn, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Dora Cohen, sometimes known as and called by the name of Dora Cohn, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator at South San Francisco, San Mateo County, California, the same being my place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the county of San Mateo, State of California.

ABRAHAM COHEN, Administrator of the estate of Dora Cohen, sometimes known as and called by the name of Dora Cohn, deceased.
Dated at Redwood City, San Mateo County, California, October 29, 1908. Oct. 31-3t

SUMMONS

In the Superior Court of the County of San Mateo, State of California.

MINA LOOMIS, Plaintiff, vs. HARRY H. LOOMIS, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of San Mateo, State of California, and the complaint filed in said County of San Mateo in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court.

James B. Feehan, Attorney at Law, 407 Mills Building, San Francisco, Attorney for Plaintiff.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Harry H. Loomis, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named plaintiff, in the Superior Court of the County of San Mateo, State of California, and answer the Complaint filed therein within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within said county, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to so appear and answer, the plaintiff will take judgment for any money or damages demanded in the Complaint as arising upon contract, or will apply to the Court for any other relief demanded in the Complaint. Witness my hand and the Seal of said Superior Court of the County of San Mateo, State of California, this 4th of December, A. D. 1907.

[SEAL] JOSH. H. NASH, Clerk.
By A. L. LOWE, Deputy Clerk.
James B. Feehan, Attorney at Law, 407 Mills Building, San Francisco, Attorney for Plaintiff. Nov. 7-10t

FOR SALE

COTTAGE 3 rooms; toilet, large pantry, etc.; to responsible party will sell on easy terms; just like rent. HEIM, Peck's Lots. Oct. 24-4t

Two Good Cottage Lots; only a few blocks from Postoffice; will sell on easy terms. HEIM, Peck's Lots. Oct. 24-4t

FOR RENT

Four-room Cottage; low rent to good tenant. HEIM, Peck's Lots. Oct. 24-4t

FOR SALE

Six-room house, Fourth Addition, San Bruno, facing Mission Road; latest improvements; easy terms. See L. T. HANSEN, San Bruno. Oct. 31-1m

Sunset Shaving Parlor

MANUEL MONIZ, Prop.

316 Grand Avenue, South San Francisco

SAN MATEO COUNTY'S FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

From a general survey of the situation on the peninsula, says the Call, it has become obvious that physical, political and economic conditions call for the union of San Francisco county and the northern part of San Mateo county. The commercial advantages have been referred to broadly, but a closer inspection of the subject shows that certain basic elements conspire to bind upper San Mateo county and San Francisco into a commercial entity.

The most important phase of this division of the subject is the question of transportation—transportation both by land and by water. Iron rails gird a continuous shore line and big ships crowd for berthing room at the inadequate docks. A look at the map will carry conviction that the commercial union of the two sections is at hand.

The completion of the Dumbarton bridge will throw the heavy freight shipments for the Pacific slope and the Orient into San Mateo county, to be distributed to the local factories and wholesalers, to be reshipped to other points on the coast, or loaded onto liners to be carried to the Orient or South America. The greater part of this traffic will pass through the new Southern Pacific freight yards, partly in San Mateo county and partly in San Francisco. The commerce is all part of the commerce of San Francisco but under the present arrangement is subject to the double jurisdiction of two counties.

The most important feature of the transportation situation, however, appears in the problems offered on the harbor frontage. The bay of San Francisco reaches below the limits of San Mateo county and the shore line presents engineering problems that must be considered and solved long before the hour arrives for the projected improvements. Already the port problems have reached as far south as India Basin. A narrow strip remains between Hunters Point and the San Mateo line. Then San Francisco must rely for its future development, for its growth and for the expansion of its commerce upon the utilization of the harbor possibilities along the San Mateo shore.

The contingency is not a remote one. It is for the future, but at the present rate of growth the question will be a pressing issue in the next decade, if not before. The subject has already been discussed in the report of the engineers for the federated harbor committee. It is true these engineers were mindful of the big problems involved, but the bigger the problem the greater the time needed in preparation. At the very outset of their report the engineers, Luther Wagoner and Colonel William H. Heuer pointed out the harbor possibilities and in figuring that which was capable of development included the San Mateo shore all the way to Dumbarton.

The growth of the manufacturing interests at South San Francisco and other points in upper San Mateo county has made it imperative that the problem of dockage facilities for this part of the bay shore receive immediate attention.

It is evident that the future of San Francisco is inseparably connected with the development of San Mateo county, its shipping and railroad facilities.

The Enterprise is giving away money. See ad on page 6.

ORDINANCE No. 4

An Ordinance Licensing and Regulating the Traffic, Vending and Disposing of Spirituous, Malt and Fermented Liquors, and Wines, or any Admixture thereof, in the City of South San Francisco.

The Board of Trustees of the City of South San Francisco do ordain as follows:

Section 1. It is hereby declared and made unlawful for any person, persons, firm or corporation to keep within the City of South San Francisco any saloon, bar, store, dram-shop, tipping place, stand, or any other place where spirituous, malt or fermented liquor or wine, or any admixture thereof, is sold, without having the license therefor in this ordinance provided, and by this ordinance required.

Section 2. It is hereby declared to be, and is hereby made unlawful for any person, persons, firm or corporation to sell within the City of South San Francisco, any spirituous, malt or fermented liquors, or wine, or any admixture thereof, without having the license therefor in this ordinance provided, and by this ordinance required; and the giving or furnishing, of any

spirituous, malt, or fermented liquor, or wine, or any admixture thereof, to any person in connection with the sale of any other article, and as a part of the same transaction, shall constitute, under the provisions of this ordinance, a sale of such spirituous, malt or fermented liquor, or wine, or the admixture thereof, so given or furnished.

Section 3. All licenses shall be paid for in advance, in lawful money of the United States, to the Marshal of the City of South San Francisco.

Section 4. The license herein required must be procured from the Clerk of the City of South San Francisco, and payment of the license tax must be made to the Marshal of the City of South San Francisco, before the commencement of the business herein required to be licensed, and which said license shall bear the date of the day it is actually issued, and shall be issued for the period ending with the current quarter of the fiscal year; and shall not be valid for any purpose after the expiration of such quarter-year; it being the intention of the Board of Trustees, quarterly with the close of the months of March, June, September and December; provided, however, that any and all such licenses shall be issued, accepted and held subject to the pleasure of the Board of Trustees of said City of South San Francisco, and may be revoked, by said Board of Trustees, or a majority of said Board, at any time, for such cause as to said Board, or a majority thereof, shall, upon investigation seem sufficient.

Section 5. A separate permission and license, under this ordinance must be obtained for each branch establishment, or separate place of business, and such permission and license shall authorize the party named in such license to run or conduct only one bar or place of business.

Section 6. No license issued under any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be assignable or transferable, or authorize any person, persons, firm or corporation, other than the person named to do business, or authorize business to be done, at any other place or building than the place or building particularly specified therein. Every license issued under the provisions of this ordinance shall specify by name the person, persons, firm or corporation, to whom it is issued, and the particular place and building in which the business for which it is issued is to be carried on, and also the date of its issuance, the term for which it is issued, and a description of the business to be carried on thereunder. Said license shall also contain as part thereof, the following stipulation, to wit: "This license is hereby received and accepted subject to all the terms and conditions of Ordinance No. 4 of the City of South San Francisco, under which it is issued." Said stipulation must be signed by the person, persons, firm or corporation named in such license before any business is authorized to be done under said license. Said license shall at all times be kept conspicuously posted up in the place of business specified therein, and shall not be valid, nor any liquor sold thereunder, unless so kept posted up.

Section 7. The Marshal of said City of South San Francisco is hereby authorized, required and directed to collect all licenses and all sums of money herein mentioned, and provided for in this ordinance. It is also hereby made the duty of said Marshal to cause criminal complaints to be filed against all persons, firms or corporations, violating any of the provisions of this ordinance.

Section 8. No license required by this ordinance shall be issued by the Clerk or Marshal to any person, persons, firm or corporation, or, if so issued, shall be valid for any purpose unless such person, persons, firm or corporation shall have been first granted a permit by the Board of Trustees of said City of South San Francisco to obtain the license required by this ordinance, and such permit shall be in force and unrevoked at the time of the issuing of every license.

No permit to obtain the license required by any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be granted by the Board of Trustees of said City of South San Francisco, or, if so granted, shall be valid for any purpose, unless the following conditions shall have been complied with, to wit: Each applicant for a license shall file with the Clerk of the City of South San Francisco, at least five days prior to any regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of said City, at which said applicant desires to be heard, a written application to said Board of Trustees for a permit to obtain the license herein required, which said application shall state and set forth:

First.—The name and residence of the person or persons, and of each member of the firm, and of each director of the corporation, making such application, and how long each of said persons has been a resident of said City of South San Francisco, and that said person or persons, and each member of said firm, and each director of said corporation, is either a native born or naturalized citizen of the United States, or a freeholder and resident of the City of South San Francisco.

Second.—The class of license and place and building in which the business is to be conducted.

Third.—That said applicant has not, nor has any person, persons, firm or corporation, within two years prior to the date of making said application, been refused a permit by said Board of Trustees, nor has had any license revoked by said Board within said time.

Fourth.—Said applicant shall also file a bond in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, payable to the City of South San Francisco, which bond shall be executed by some responsible surety company, or surety, and which company must be licensed to do business in the State of California; and said bond shall be conditioned that said applicant shall and will conduct the business for which a permit and license is sought, in a quiet, orderly and reputable manner, and shall not and will not permit any disturbance of the public peace, order or decorum, by any noisy, riotous or disorderly conduct on the premises; and shall not and will not sell, give away, furnish any spirituous, malt, or fermented liquor, or wine, or any admixture thereof, to any intoxicated person, or to any minor under the age of eighteen (18) years; and shall not, and will not, permit any intoxicated person, or minor under the age of eighteen (18) years, to be, or remain in or about the room in which said business is conducted, and shall not, and will not, sell, give away, furnish any spirituous, malt, or fermented liquor, or wine, or any admixture thereof, at such place of business, between the hour of eleven o'clock p. m. and the hour of five o'clock a. m. of the following day; and shall, and will, obey and abide by the terms of this ordinance, and all laws and ordinances now in force, or which hereafter may be enacted, regulating places of business where spirituous, malt, or fermented liquor, or wine, or any admixture thereof, is sold, given away or furnished.

Section 9. Any person, or persons,

may appear at the meeting of said Board of Trustees at which any application is to be heard, and file a protest against, and be heard in opposition to the granting of a permit for a license to any applicant.

Section 10. The bond mentioned in Section 8 of this ordinance shall be subject to the approval or rejection of the Board of Trustees, and shall not be approved by said Board unless said Board shall find that the surety company thereon is duly licensed to carry on business in the State of California, and shall deem said company sufficient for the whole penal sum of said bond, and upon approval of such bond, the Board of Trustees shall consider said application, and any protest which may have been filed, and if said Board shall find that the applicant is a fit and proper person to carry on said business, and that the carrying on of said business at the place where the same is to be carried on, will not be prejudicial to the public good, peace or morals, said Board may by resolution grant the required permit; provided, however, that no permit shall be granted to any person, persons, firm or corporation who previously had a permit under this ordinance, and which permit had, within two years prior to said hearing of said application, been revoked; nor to any person, persons, firm or corporation, unless such person, or each member of such firm, or each director of such corporation, is either a native born, or naturalized citizen of the United States, or a freeholder and resident of said City of South San Francisco; and said Board of Trustees shall have absolute discretion to grant or deny any application.

Section 11. A permit under this ordinance shall specify the class of license to be issued thereunder, and shall be good only for the person, firm or corporation named therein, and for the particular place and building, and business specified in such permit; and such permit shall be good only until the end of the fiscal year in which the same is granted, to wit: until the 30th day of June thence ensuing, and no longer. Any holder of such permit, in seeking a permit for the next ensuing year, must file an application therefor, as hereinbefore provided, at least five days before the date at which the same is to be heard and considered by the Board of Trustees, which application must be accompanied by a bond, as in the case of an original application, as hereinbefore mentioned and provided. Any one objecting to the granting of such permit may appear at the hearing of said application, and protest as hereinbefore provided.

Section 12. Licenses to be issued hereunder shall be of four classes: "Class A," "Class B," "Class C" and "Class D." A "Class A" license will authorize the sale of spirituous, malt or fermented liquors, or wines, or any admixture thereof, to be drank on the premises where sold, or otherwise, in accordance with the terms of this ordinance, in open receptacles or otherwise. Such licenses shall be known as "Saloon Liquor License." A "Class B" license will authorize the sale of spirituous, malt, or fermented liquors, or wines, or any admixture thereof, in quantities of not less than a quart, in unopen or unbroken receptacles, and not to be drank or opened on or about the premises where sold, or otherwise, but to be taken away, and such license shall be known as a "Wholesale Liquor License." A "Class C" license will authorize the sale of spirituous, malt, or fermented liquors, or wines, or any admixture thereof, in unopen or unbroken receptacles, and not to be drank or opened on the premises where sold, and such license shall only be issued to be used in connection with the conduct of a bona fide grocery store, conducted principally for the sale of groceries, and such license shall be known as a "Grocery Store Liquor License." A "Class D" license will authorize the sale of malt liquors, or wines, at a restaurant, and in open receptacles, containing not over a pint, or in unopen or unbroken receptacles, and not to be drank or opened over a quart, and from a stock or supply of such liquors, or wines, kept on the premises for which such license is issued, and to be drank on said premises in connection with meals, served therein, and such license shall not be valid for the sale of such liquors or wines, or any admixture thereof, in quantities of not less than twenty (20) cents. Such license will not authorize the maintenance of a bar, nor the bringing in of liquors from an adjoining premises, nor the sale of any liquor or wine, or admixture thereof, for service in restaurant, or meals, in which there is a bona fide delivery and consumption of food with such liquors or wines, and for which food, exclusive of the liquor, or wine, there must be a bona fide charge of not less than the price of such food, or the value of such service. Such license shall be known as a "Restaurant Liquor License."

Section 13. Any person, persons, firm or corporation to whom a permit has been granted and a license issued under the terms of this ordinance, who does not conduct the business for which such permit and license has been granted and issued, in a quiet, orderly and reputable manner, or who permits any dancing in or about his, their, or its place of business, or bar-room, or who allows or permits any disturbance of the public peace, order or decorum, by any noisy, riotous or disorderly conduct on the premises, or who sells, gives away, or furnishes any spirituous, malt, or fermented liquor, or wine, or any admixture thereof, to any intoxicated person, or to any minor under the age of eighteen years, to be or remain in or about the room in which said business is conducted, or who sells, or gives away, or furnishes, any spirituous, malt, or fermented liquor, or wine, or any admixture thereof, at such place of business, between the hour of eleven o'clock p. m. and the hour of five o'clock a. m. of the following day (without having first obtained the special permit to keep open between such hours as hereinafter provided), or who shall not abide by all the laws and ordinances now in force, or which may hereafter be enacted, regulating places of business where spirituous, malt, or fermented liquors, or wine, or any admixture thereof, is sold, given away or furnished, shall forfeit all permits and licenses theretofore granted or issued to said person, persons, firm or corporation, under the provisions of this ordinance; and shall also forfeit to said City of South San Francisco the full amount of the bond required to be given to said City of South San Francisco, pursuant to this ordinance; and such sum, part of the whole penal sum of such bond, as may be determined upon by said Board of Trustees, pursuant to the terms of Section 14 of this ordinance.

Section 14. It shall be the duty of the Marshal of the City of South San Francisco, and he is hereby directed to file with the Clerk of said City of South

San Francisco, a complaint against any person, persons, firm or corporation, who he has reason to believe, is guilty of any of the acts, or neglects, specified in Section 13 of this ordinance; or of any violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance. Such complaint may, however, be made by any resident or citizen of said City of South San Francisco. Such complaint must state the facts alleged to constitute a breach of this ordinance; the name of the person, persons, firm or corporation offending, and the date or dates on which they occurred. Upon such complaint being filed with said Clerk, he shall at once prepare a copy thereof, together with a notice to said person, persons, firm or corporation, directing said person, persons, firm or corporation to appear before said Board, at its next regular session and meeting following the date of the service of said notice, to show cause why said permit and license should not be revoked; and said copy of said complaint, and said notice shall be forthwith served on said person, persons, firm or corporation by the Marshal of said City, by delivering the same to said person, persons, firm or corporation at the place where said business is transacted; or, if said person, or said member of said firm, or some director of said corporation, be not found at the place where said business is transacted; then by leaving the same with the person in charge of said place of business; or, if no such person be found thereat, then by posting such copy of said complaint and notice, on the front door of said place of business. The Marshal shall report to the Board of Trustees the date when, and the method by which said papers were served. The Board of Trustees shall, if possible, investigate said complaint at the next regular meeting of said Board after the service of said complaint and notice; and not later than the second regular meeting of said Board subsequent to the service of the same. If said Board of Trustees, or a majority of the members thereof, shall find that the complaint is well founded, and the charges made therein are true, said Board shall, by resolution, revoke the permit held by said person, persons, firm or corporation, and shall revoke all licenses issued to and held by said person, persons, firm or corporation, under this ordinance, and said licenses shall thenceforth be without force or effect. Said Board shall by the same resolution, or by a separate resolution, declare the bond required by and given under the provisions of this ordinance, or the sum of the amount, part of the whole penal sum of said bond, forfeited to said City of South San Francisco, as in the judgment of said Board, shall seem proper, and shall direct that suit be brought on said bond, in the name of the City of South San Francisco, to recover the amount so declared forfeited.

Section 15. The rate of license fee under this ordinance shall be and is as follows:

a. Each holder of a permit for, or license under a "Class A" license, shall pay, in advance, a license tax or fee of thirty (30) dollars per quarter year of three months.

b. Each holder of a permit for, or license under a "Class B" license, shall pay, in advance, a license tax or fee of eighteen (18) dollars and seventy-five (75) cents per quarter year of three months.

c. Each holder of a permit for, or license under a "Class C" license, shall pay, in advance, a license tax or fee of twelve (12) dollars and fifty (50) cents per quarter year of three months.

d. Each holder of a permit for, or license under a "Class D" license, shall pay, in advance, a license tax or fee of ten (10) dollars per quarter year of three months.

No license fee or tax shall be collected for a less period than a quarter year of three months.

Section 16. No permit or license shall be issued to any person, persons, firm or corporation, which will authorize any person, persons, firm or corporation, doing business under the terms of this ordinance, to keep open such place of business, or any rooms used in connection therewith, or as part thereof, or to sell, give away, or to furnish, any spirituous, malt, or fermented liquors, or wines, or any admixture thereof, between the hour of eleven o'clock p. m. of any night, and the hour of five o'clock a. m. of the next day, or to allow or permit any person or persons, to be or remain in or about said place of business, or in any rooms used in connection therewith, or as part thereof, between said hours; and each and every person, firm or corporation, to whom a permit and license is issued under this ordinance, by the acceptance of such permit and license, agrees that he will close his place of business at said hour of eleven o'clock p. m. of each and every night, and all rooms used in connection therewith, or as part thereof, shall be closed at said hour of eleven o'clock p. m. until the hour of five o'clock a. m. of the following day; that he will not sell, or permit to be sold, any spirituous, malt, or fermented liquors, or wines, or any admixture thereof, in, on or about said place of business, between said hours; that he will extinguish at the hour of eleven o'clock p. m. of each and every night, all lights in, on or about said place of business, and in all rooms used in connection therewith, or as part thereof, and that he will keep such lights extinguished until the hour of five o'clock a. m. of the next day; that he shall not, and will not, permit or allow any person, or persons, to be or remain in or about said place of business, or to be or remain in any room used in connection therewith, or as part thereof, between said hours; and that any failure to close said place of business and premises, and all rooms used in connection therewith, or as part thereof, at the hour hereinbefore specified, and any failure to keep the same closed as herein required, and as agreed by said license holder, and any failure to extinguish said lights, as hereinbefore required, shall be cause for the revocation by said Board of Trustees of any and all licenses issued under the provisions of this ordinance; provided, however, that one light, arranged in such manner that it will illumine the interior of such place and premises, and permit the same to be inspected from the street, may be kept lit and burning between said hours, and not otherwise; and provided, further, that a "Special Permit and License" may be issued for the purpose of keeping open any place of business licensed under this ordinance, between said hours of eleven o'clock p. m. and five o'clock a. m., as follows: Any holder of a license desiring to keep his place open between

said hours, must file with the Clerk of said City, an application for such Special Permit and License, not less than forty-eight hours before the night he desires to remain open, and deposit with such application the sum of \$2.50; such application shall state the reason why such applicant desires to obtain said Special Permit and License; said Clerk shall forthwith present said application to the President of the Board of Trustees for his approval; or, in his absence, to three members of the Board of Trustees, who shall endorse thereon his, or their approval or rejection; if approved, said Clerk shall issue such special permit and license, which shall be good only for the night for which issued and which must be posted up conspicuously in the place of business for which issued; and shall pay over said sum of \$2.50 to the Marshal of said City, who shall account therefor as for other public money. Not more than twelve special permits shall be granted to the holder of any regular permit and license during any one fiscal year. In case said special permit be not granted, said sum of \$2.50 shall be returned to the applicant.

Section 17. It is hereby made unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, who conducts or conduct, a saloon or place of business where liquor is sold, to permit or allow dancing in said saloon, or place of business. The violation of any of the provisions of this section shall be sufficient ground for the revocation by the Board of Trustees, of any permit or license held under this ordinance; and shall render the person, firm or corporation violating the same, subject to arrest and prosecution hereunder.

Section 18. The number of "Class A" or "Saloon Liquor License" permits and licenses permitted to be granted and issued under this ordinance shall not exceed twenty-four (24).

Section 19. It is further ordained, that any person having a relative who is addicted to the excessive use of intoxicating liquors, may make written application to the Board of Trustees to have such person denied liquor. Such application shall be filed with the Clerk, and presented by him at the next regular meeting of the Board after the same is filed with him, when the application and matter shall be investigated, and if it shall appear that said person, through the excessive use of liquor, is unable to properly care for those dependent upon him for support, or whose conduct brings dishonor and disgrace on the members of his family and his relations, or incapacitates him for business or labor; or will make his support a charge upon the City, then the Board may direct the Clerk to notify all places of business dealing liquor under this ordinance, not to give, furnish or sell to said person, or to any other person for him, any intoxicating liquor up to and including the 30th day of June following the date of such notice, and the service of such notice will upon proof thereof to said Board of Trustees, render any party or corporation violating the same liable to have his or their permit and license canceled and revoked.

Section 20. The provisions of this ordinance shall not apply to any sale made upon the bona fide prescription of a regularly licensed physician for medicinal purposes, by a duly licensed druggist.

Section 21. If any person, firm or corporation, to whom a permit has been granted and a license issued, desires a change of location of his place of business mentioned in his permit and license, said person, firm or corporation, shall file with the Clerk, his application for such change, together with the consent of the surety company on his bond that such change may be made, and that said bond shall apply to and cover said new location. The Board of Trustees shall fix a day for hearing said application for said change, when protests may be presented against said change. Board may, by resolution, permit said change to be made.

Section 22. Every person, firm or corporation required by this ordinance to take out a license, or to obtain a permit, who fails, neglects or refuses to take out such license, or to obtain a permit; or who carries on, or attempts to carry on, any business for which said permit or a license is required by this ordinance, without such permit and license; shall be liable to the City of South San Francisco, for the amount of the license tax on such business; and the Board of Trustees may direct suit in behalf and in the name of said City of South San Francisco, as plaintiff, to be brought for the recovery of such license tax; and in such case the Marshal or Clerk of the City of South San Francisco may make the necessary affidavit for and a writ of attachment may issue without any bond being given on behalf of the plaintiff.

Section 23. Every person, firm or corporation, who shall, in the City of South San Francisco, keep or assist in keeping, any saloon, bar, store, dram-shop, tipping place, stand, or any other place where spirituous, malt or fermented liquors, or wines, or any admixture thereof, is or are sold, given away or furnished, without having first procured the permit and license required therefor by this ordinance; or who shall sell, give away or furnish, within the City of South San Francisco, any spirituous, malt, or fermented liquor or wine, or any admixture thereof, without having first procured such permit and license; or who shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance; shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; and upon conviction thereof, shall be punishable by a fine of not less than one hundred (100) dollars, and not more than three hundred (300) dollars; or imprisonment for not exceeding three (3) months; or by both such fine and imprisonment; and any judgment that the defendant pay a fine shall also direct that he be imprisoned until the fine is satisfied and paid in the proportion of one dollar of fine for every two dollars of such fine.

Section 24. This ordinance shall be published once in "The Enterprise," a weekly newspaper printed and published in the City of South San Francisco, and shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Introduced the 26th day of October, 1908.

Passed and adopted as an ordinance of the City of South San Francisco at a regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of the City of South San Francisco, this 2nd day of November, A. D. 1908, by the following vote:

In favor of the passage of said ordinance:

Trustees Harry Edwards, H. Gaerdes, Daniel McSweeney.

Noes, and against the passage of said ordinance:

Trustees Thomas Hickey, Andrew Hynding.

Absent:

Trustees, None.

ANDREW HYNDING,

President of the Board of Trustees of the City of South San Francisco.

Attest:

WILLIAM J. SMITH,

Clerk of the City of South San Francisco.

(Seal.)

ENGLISH TITLES.

Why Inferior Honors Are Sometimes Refused by Commoners.

Although it costs money to be made a peer, no sum can actually buy a British title, as may be done in some European countries. Honors of this description are in the giving of the king, or, rather, his majesty bestows them on persons at the recommendation of the prime minister, who really has the final say in the matter. Titles are conferred either directly or indirectly—directly when no third person recommends a candidate for royal recognition and indirectly when a third person brings a candidate's name forward, he having good and valid grounds for doing so. The former method, however, is the one which is usually adopted. It is the duty of the prime minister to distinguish a name celebrated in politics, science, art or literature and to decide whether the merits of any given prominent person deserve recognition at the hands of the king.

If, in the opinion of the prime minister, such a given person deserves elevation to titled rank, before the minister takes any steps in the matter the favored individual is apprised of the prime minister's intentions by a personal letter, in which is conveyed the degree or title it is proposed to confer on him, subject to his approval. In four out of five cases the approval is given. The fifth person, who may have been offered a knighthood or perchance a baronetcy, refuses because his refusal may increase his chances of obtaining at a later day a higher title still—a peerage. Armed with the person's approval, the prime minister now takes the next step—that is, obtaining his majesty's sanction, which is rarely refused.

It is seldom that a plain "Mr." blossoms straightforward into a "lord" unless the circumstances are very unusual, such as the reason why a peerage was conferred on Mr. Morley or honors conferred on successful generals in the field, as in the case of Wolseley, Roberts and Kitchener. As a general rule a plain "Mr." is transformed into "Sir"—that is, knight or baronet—and one who is already a "Sir" and has done some signal recognition finds his reward in his ultimate service to the state entitling him to royal elevation to the peerage.—Chicago News.

WOMEN OF PARAGUAY.

Patient and Good Natured, Barefooted and White Robed.

Paraguay is rich in local color. The picturesque character of the native population, with their quaint Indian features and habits of everyday life, is interesting to anybody fond of observing strange phases of human life. By nature these people are patient and gentle, seldom complaining, chattering and laughing from sunrise to sunset and taking small thought of what the morrow may have in store for them.

It is hard to imagine how Lopez could have drilled them into fighting material of strength enough to keep in check the combined forces of Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay for five long, weary years, and it speaks volumes for the indomitable energy of the man that he was able to sustain his position for so protracted a time.

Clothing is very much of a superfluity in Paraguay, says the Boston Transcript. The attire of the women is a cotton chemise with a long sheet-like shawl, or manta, passed over the head and around the body in Moorish fashion. The dress of the men is equally simple, consisting only of cotton shirt and trousers. Both sexes are guiltless of foot covering. At times an almost uncanny feeling rises when a group of these white robed, dark haired maidens pass suddenly with the silent tread of unshod feet.

Of a morning in the market places the women folk flock to sell their wares, carrying on their heads the baskets containing the few cents' worth of native produce they have been able to gather together for disposal in the towns. The soft Guarani language, the common tongue of the Paraguayans, adds further charm to the scene.

No Discharge.

"Maggie," said the inexperienced young thing to the cook, "the biscuits were a sight. If you can't do better next time, I will have to discharge you."

"Ye will, will ye?" Maggie retorted. "I'll have ye know, mum, that I've bin workin' out two years, an' I've worked fer eighty-nine of the best families in town, an' I ain't never bin discharged yet. I'm leavin' this afternoon fer a better place."—Judge.

Not the Suitor's Fault.

Fond Father (trembling with emotion)—You are audacious! You are heartless! She is my only child! Suitor (wishing to pacify)—But, my dear sir, you—er—you can't blame me for that.—Illustrated Bits.

HUMBLED THE PRINCESS.

Fall of a Dusky Beauty From the South Sea Islands.

One night John Sharp Williams, while a student at Heidelberg, Germany, was in attendance upon a swell function at which the guest of honor was a dark skinned princess alleged to hail from one of the south sea islands. This princess was magnificently bedecked and bedjeweled, and her warm olive complexion, set off by a mass of black, kinky hair, full red lips, snow white teeth and black, sparkling eyes, made her the center of the function. The masculine-like Germans swarmed about her like bees around a honeysuckle vine, and even Dutch femininity could not discount the charm of her manner or the beauty of her person.

John Sharp was introduced, of course, and immediately upon obtaining a near view of the princess (?) his southern instincts rose to the surface and his southern blood began to boil. Watching his opportunity, he managed to get to the beauty's elbow. Then, reducing his voice to a low, but perfectly audible key, he sent into her startled ears this alarming query:

"Look here, nigger, where did you come from?"

Panic stricken and with all her self possession scattered, the alleged princess turned upon her interrogator as she heard the familiar intonation of the southerner and looked into his unrelenting face. Then she stammered:

"Fum South Carolina, boss, but for de Lawd's sake don't tell it."

Whether John Sharp respected the pitiful plea of a southern negress in a faraway land and permitted her to continue her bold imposition upon the credulous Germans the story does not tell. But the fact remains that the "princess" realized that she was in the presence of one who, from intimate knowledge of her race, had divined her African origin, and she could only throw herself on his mercy.—Biloxi Herald.

THE BASTILLE.

Men and Methods in the Famous Old French Prison.

The Bastille as a prison was apparently better kept and cleaner than either Bicetre or the Chatelet, and imprisonment within its walls did not, it would seem, dishonor the prisoner or his family. A great many prisoners were charged as mad, and under this elastic term the violent maniac, the ambitious madman, the young spendthrift, the megalomaniac, the reacher for the philosopher's stone or the secret of perpetual motion—all these tiresome persons might be and were included.

How, then, did these prisoners live? In the underground cells or dungeons, as in the cells in the towers, the prisoners were on bread and water, as a rule. In the other rooms in the main building three meals were served a day, with drinkable wine—"vin potable." In certain cases, according to the quality and distinction of the prisoner, he might supplement the meager furniture of his prison and get a provision of books. Very favored persons were allowed their own servant if he would consent voluntarily to undergo confinement. Voltaire began to write the "Henriade" as prisoner in the Bastille; Abbe Morellet of the Encyclopedia speaks of the great fortress as the cradle of his fame, but we must remember that it was perhaps not advisable to say much about the Bastille when you were still living within its walls and that, as M. Moulin has reminded us, "the old Spartans offered sacrifices to fear." Prisoners, moreover, had to sign on their release an elaborate declaration by which they swore never to divulge, directly or indirectly, anything they might have learned as prisoners concerning the Bastille.—Mrs. Frederic Harrison in Nineteenth Century.

A Feat For Blondin.

"Speaking of the straight and narrow path," said a congressman, "reminds me of a story about a man I knew in Chicago who stayed very late at a dinner at the club. When he came out he started to walk in the middle of the street."

"Hey, John," said a friend who met him as he was making the best of his way along the car tracks, "why don't you walk on the sidewalks?"

"Walk on the sidewalks?" snorted John. "Do you think I'm Blondin?"—Saturday Evening Post.

Got Tired Quick.

A farmer hired a hand from town. The first morning the new hand went to work he accompanied the farmer into the hay field. They put on a load and hauled it to the barn. By the time it was unloaded it was 9 o'clock. "Well," said the new hand from town, "what will we do now?" "What will we do now?" roared the farmer. "Why, we'll go after another load of hay!" "In that case," said the new hand from town, "I will resign."

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AN EPISODE OF WAR.

The Only Coward Evans Ever Saw In the Naval Service.

After Admiral Evans had been so grievously wounded in the attack on Fort Fisher during the civil war he was picked up by a marine named Wasmouth and carried into comparative shelter. Wasmouth was killed a few minutes later. Evans' own account continues: "After Wasmouth was killed I soon fell asleep, and when I awoke it was some time before I could recall my surroundings. The tide had come in, and the hole in which I was lying was nearly full of water, which had about covered me and was trickling into my ears. I could see a monitor firing and apparently very near, and the thought came to me that I could swim off to her if I only had a bit of plank or driftwood, but this I could not get. It was plain enough that I should soon be drowned like a rat in a hole unless I managed to get out somehow. Dead and wounded men were lying about in ghastly piles, but no one to lend me a helping hand. By this time I could not use my legs in any way, and when I dug my hands into the sides of my prison and tried to pull myself out the sand gave way and left me still lying in the water. Finally I made a strong effort and rolled myself sideways out of the hole.

"When I got out I saw a marine a short distance away nicely covered by a pile of sand and firing away deliberately at the fort. I called to him to pull me in behind his bar of sand, but he declined on the ground that the fire was too sharp for him to expose himself. I persuaded him with my revolver to change his mind, and in two seconds he had me in a place of safety—that is to say, safe by a small margin, for when he fired the Confederate bullets would snip the sand within a few inches of our heads. If the marine had known that my revolver was soaking wet and could not possibly be fired I suppose I would have been buried the next morning, as many other poor fellows were. As soon as I could reach some cartridges from a dead sailor lying near me I loaded my revolver, thinking it might be useful before the job was finished.

"When I was jerked in behind this pile of sand I landed across the body of the only coward I ever saw in the naval service. At first I was not conscious that there was a man under me, so completely had he worked himself into the sand. He was actually below the surface of the ground. The monitors were firing over us, and as a shell came roaring by he pulled his knees up to his chin, which hurt me, as it jostled my broken legs. I said: 'Hello! Are you wounded?' 'No, sir,' he replied; 'I am afraid to move.' 'All right, then,' I said, 'keep quiet and don't hurt my legs again.' The next shell that came over he did the same thing and the next notwithstanding my repeated cautions. So I tapped him between the eyes with the butt of my revolver, and he was quiet after that."

The Glove on the Pole.

A quaint custom in an English town, Honiton, is "proclaiming the fair." The town obtained the grant of a fair from the lord of the manor so long ago as 1257, and the fair still retains some of the picturesque characteristics of bygone days. The town crier, dressed in picturesque uniform and carrying a pole decorated with gay flowers and surmounted by a large gilt model of a gloved hand, publicly announces the opening of the fair, as follows: "Oyez! Oyez! Oyez! The fair's begun, the glove is up. No man can be arrested till the glove is taken down." Hot coals are then thrown among the children. The pole and glove remains displayed until the end of the fair.

How Hammer of Death Struck James.

The old parish church of Plumstead is probably at least 1,000 years old. The picturesque churchyard, a cherished haunt of the poet Bloomfield during his visits to Shooters Hill, contains a delightfully choice "derangement of epitaphs." One of these on "Master James Darling, aged 10," teaches a lesson of moderation during the cherry season to the youth of other places besides Plumstead. Speaking from his tombstone, Master Darling exclaims:

The hammer of death was give to me
For eating the cherries off the tree.
—Westminster Gazette.

Had Its Limitations.

A Scottish farmer was proudly showing a visitor an antique clock which had recently come into his possession. "Isn't that a gran' clock?" he said. "I bocht it at an auction sale in the toon the ither day an' got a rale bargain."

"Yes, but does it keep good time?" the visitor asked.

"Ah, weel, it's no good enough to catch a train or that sort o' thing, but good enough to get up to yer breakfast wi'."

A HINDOO'S TOILET.

Curious Morning Scene in an East Indian Compound.

All over the compound, from verandas and "go-downs," forms are seen rising from sleep, each one "wrapping the drapery of his couch about him," with no idea in doing so of conforming to any standards urged upon the attention of the race by Mr. Bryant, but for the simpler if less poetic reason that these draperies constitute his bedding by night and his nether garment by day. But do not make the mistake of thinking that because the requirements of the Hindoo's costume are scanty his toilet is therefore a perfunctory matter. Follow him to the well. The chances are that you will never drink water again, but you will obtain knowledge. On the brink of that great yawning hole in the ground known as the compound well, whose sides are of stone and whose steps lead you down to the water's edge, behold the "males" of the compound. Divested of the draperies already referred to and in attitudes ranging all the way from the pose of the "Disk Thrower" to that of the most resolute squatter upon a western claim, they are lined up in a row from the top of the steps to the bottom. In the hand of each is a chatty, and one and all are engaged in the offices of the morning bath. And their tub is the well. The brimming chatties are passed up and the empty ones down, legs are curried, feet are scoured, teeth are polished with charcoal and stick, throats are gargled, noses trumpeted, and, in short, the whole man receives such a washing and splashing, such a rubbing and scrubbing, such a molishing and polishing, as leaves nothing to be desired except in connection with the well. This latter consideration, however, is one that does not disturb the Hindoo, who, priding himself upon being externally the cleanest platter in the universe, devotes but little thought to the inside of the dish.

His ablutions and those of his colleagues concluded, he fills his chatty once more from the pure fountain below, lifts it high in the air, throws his head back and with unerring aim pours the crystal libation in one long, steady stream down his open throat, skillfully poised to receive and conduct it to his germ proof interior. This done, his draperies are resumed, and he departs to his work.

Suddenly, as out of a catapult, the sun leaps up from behind the eastern hills, and day is at hand.—Mary Anabel Chamberlain in Atlantic.

A STORY OF MILLIONS.

The Way One Man Had a Fortune Thrust Upon Him.

A story is told of how the reluctant giving of a promissory note by a penniless New York lawyer brought a fortune into his pocket amounting to several millions. The man referred to, John M. Bixby, went to New York in 1830 from a backwoods district as a half starved lawyer. To pay \$4 a week for board and washing kept him on the verge of bankruptcy. He struggled on for a year or two and was constantly seeking odd jobs outside of the law to enable him to exist when a friendly lawyer in whose office he had desk room called him aside one day.

"Here is a chance for you, Bixby," said the lawyer. "I have an estate to settle and must get rid of the farm on the north side of the city. It is appraised at \$200. You can have it at that figure."

"I have not a dollar to my name," exclaimed Bixby.

"You can give me your note, and I will renew it until you get ready to pay it," replied the lawyer.

The young man hesitated for some time. He was very nervous about placing himself under obligation for so large a sum, but finally consented. Young Bixby had to ask for the renewal of his note two or three times, had to deprive himself of the necessities of life to hold the farm until the opening of the Erie canal and the first lighting of the city by gas gave the metropolis a new birth and his farm was quickly swallowed in the growth. At the time of his death Bixby's property was worth \$7,000,000. Today its market value is more than \$13,000,000.—National Magazine.

Paid in Full.

Hiram (coming to the point)—Sally, I've been a'payin' my respects to you fer five years come next August, ain't I? Sally (blushingly)—Yes, indeed, Hiram. Hiram—Well, all I'm a-goin' to say is that I'm durn sick uv the installment plan! Sally (in his arms)—Pa's agreeable, Hiram!—St. Louis Republic.

"Pop!"

"Yes, my son."
"When a person saws wood it means they say nothing, don't it?"
"Yes, my boy."
"And do women ever saw wood?"
"No; women believe that sawing wood is a man's work."—Yonkers Statesman.

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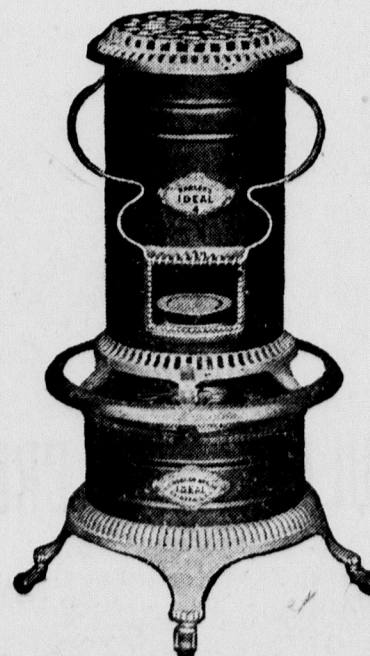
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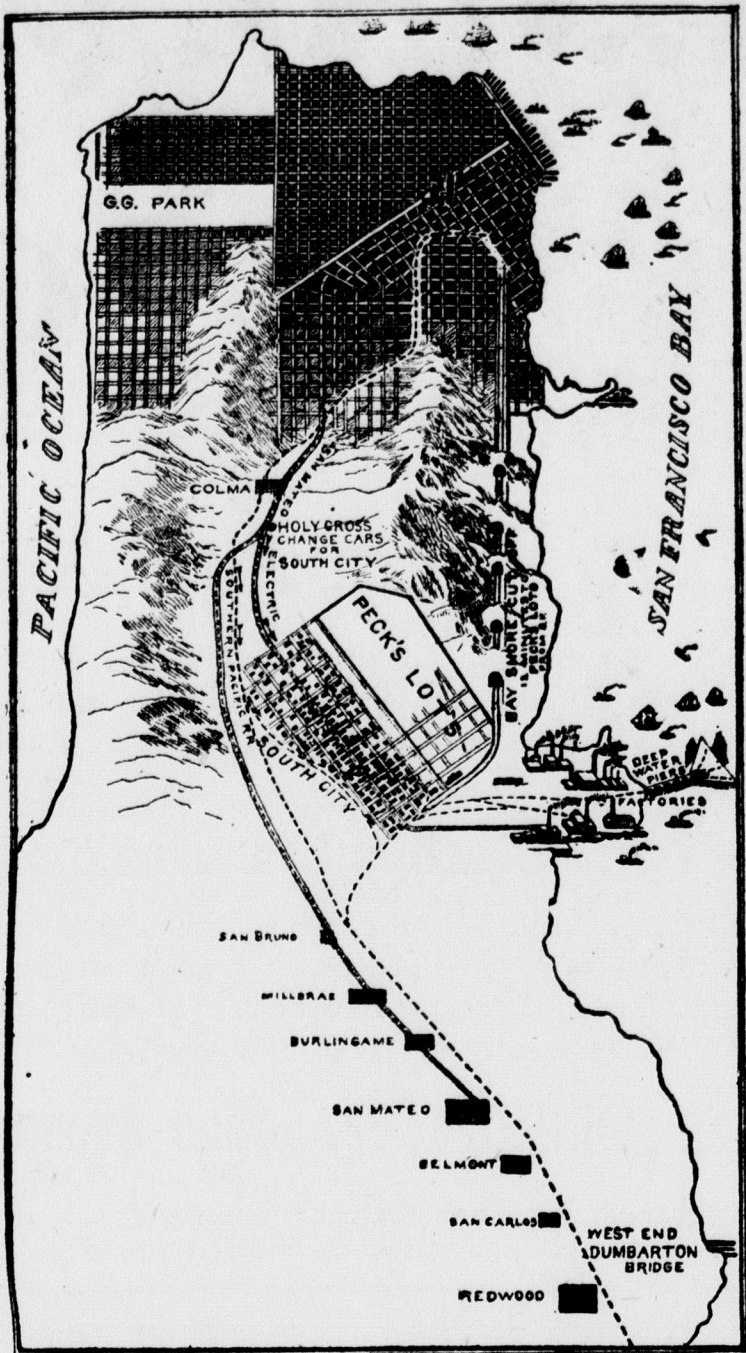
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These counties--divided by an imaginary line--are the richest in California, one financially, the other in wharfage facilities.

The harbor engineers and business men, who look ahead, are urging the uniting San Francisco and San Mateo Counties.

The Call, under date of October 23d, 1908, discusses this subject at length, and states:

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E. O. Peck

THE RESULT OF ELECTION IN SAN MATEO COUNTY

(Continued from Page 1)

Congressman—E. A. Hayes, 99; Geo. A. Tracy, 102; E. H. Misner, 17.
Judge of the Superior Court—J. J. Bullock, 55; Geo. H. Buck, 154; W. A. Powell, 14.
Joint Senator—Hall C. Ross, 100; J. B. Holohan, 95; Chas. Simmons, 18.
Assemblyman—H. E. Holmquist, 120; J. B. Falvey, 70; R. R. Week, 20.
Supervisor, First Township—J. Eikerenkotter, 108; Jas. T. Casey, 103; J. C. Goldkuhl, 12.

Amendments.	FOR	AGAINST
Senate No. 1	46	50
Senate No. 14	53	24
Senate No. 16	60	24
Senate No. 26	47	38
Senate No. 29	60	14
Senate No. 31	72	31
Senate No. 32	71	11
Senate No. 33	65	15
Senate No. 34	62	22
Assembly No. 3	96	12
Assembly No. 7	76	15
Assembly No. 8	74	20
Assembly No. 24	58	37
Assembly No. 28	72	12
Changing seat of Government	75	49
Seawall Act	71	29
India Basin Act	55	55

PRECINCT NO. 2

Electors—Republican, 77; Democratic, 39; Independence League, 3; Socialist, 14; Prohibition, 2.
Associate Justice of Supreme Court—H. A. Melvin, 63; F. J. Murasky, 56; A. Lewis, 9.
Congressman—E. A. Hayes, 60; Geo. A. Tracy, 63; E. H. Misner, 10; W. E. Vail, 1; Alexander Beck, 1.
Judge of the Superior Court—J. J. Bullock, 48; Geo. H. Buck, 83; W. A. Powell, 7.
Joint Senator—Hall C. Ross, 64; J.

B. Holohan, 59; Chas. Simmons, 10.
Assemblyman—H. E. Holmquist, 69; J. B. Falvey, 43; R. R. Week, 10.
Supervisor, First Township—J. Eikerenkotter, 73; J. T. Casey, 57; J. C. Goldkuhl, 6.

Amendments.	FOR	AGAINST
Senate No. 1	32	21
Senate No. 14	41	10
Senate No. 16	38	13
Senate No. 26	33	16
Senate No. 29	38	8
Senate No. 31	53	13
Senate No. 32	37	11
Senate No. 33	37	11
Senate No. 34	30	16
Assembly No. 3	50	8
Assembly No. 7	40	7
Assembly No. 8	21	9
Assembly No. 24	28	19
Assembly No. 28	39	5
Changing seat of Government	28	33
Seawall Act	46	10
India Basin Act	35	25

RESULT IN SAN BRUNO

Following is the result of the election for San Bruno:

Electors—Republican, 125; Democratic, 61; Socialist, 29; Prohibition, 2.
Associate Justice of Supreme Court—H. A. Melvin, 85; F. J. Murasky, 91; A. Lewis, 18; W. E. Vail, 1.
Congressman—E. A. Hayes, 109; Geo. A. Tracy, 75; E. H. Misner, 18.
Judge of the Superior Court—J. J. Bullock, 97; Geo. H. Buck, 98.
Joint Senator—Hall C. Ross, 117; J. B. Holohan, 63; Chas. Simmons, 24.
Assemblyman—H. E. Holmquist, 116; J. B. Falvey, 58; R. R. Week, 19.
Supervisor, First Township—J. Eikerenkotter, 100; J. T. Casey, 99; J. C. Goldkuhl, 14.

All of the amendments received a majority vote, including the Seawall and India Basin Acts, and the removal of the seat of government.

RESULT IN COLMA

PRECINCT NO. 1

Electors—Republican, 100; Democratic, 71.
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court—Melvin, 69; Murasky, 101.
Congressman—Hayes, 70; Tracy, 93.
Judge of the Superior Court—Bullock, 61; Buck, 118.
Joint Senator—Ross, 77; Holohan, 95.

Assemblyman—Holmquist, 89; Falvey, 79.
Supervisor—Eikerenkotter, 62; Casey, 122.

PRECINCT NO. 2

Electors—Republican, 58; Democratic, 22.
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court—Melvin, 34; Murasky, 46.
Congressman—Hayes, 42; Tracy, 34.
Judge of the Superior Court—Bullock, 23; Buck, 63.
Joint Senator—Ross, 48; Holohan, 28.

Assemblyman—Holmquist, 44; Falvey, 79.
Supervisor—Eikerenkotter, 46; Casey, 45.

VISTA GRANDE

PRECINCT NO. 1

Electors—Republican, 40; Democratic, 49.
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court—Melvin, 31; Murasky, 65.
Congressman—Hayes, 32; Tracy, 68.
Judge of the Superior Court—Bullock, 38; Buck, 68.
Joint Senator—Ross, 44; Holohan, 54.

Assemblyman—Holmquist, 39; Falvey, 52.
Supervisor—Eikerenkotter, 13; Casey, 87.

PRECINCT NO. 2

Electors—Republican, 73; Democratic, 51.
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court—Melvin, 57; Murasky, 72.
Congressman—Hayes, 57; Tracy, 72.
Judge of the Superior Court—Bullock, 68; Buck, 55.
Joint Senator—Ross, 64; Holohan, 57.
Assemblyman—Holmquist, 74; Falvey, 47.
Supervisor—Eikerenkotter, 44; Casey, 83.

MILLBRAE

Electors—Republican, 80; Democratic, 46.
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court—Melvin, 64; Murasky, 54.
Congressman—Hayes, 66; Tracy, 52.
Judge of the Superior Court—Bullock, 61; Buck, 66.
Joint Senator—Ross, 79; Holohan, 43.

Assemblyman—Holmquist, 80; Falvey, 36.
Supervisor—Eikerenkotter, 67; Casey, 65.

SAN PEDRO

Electors—Republican, 37; Democratic, 25.
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court—Melvin, 24; Murasky, 36.
Congressman—Hayes, 29; Tracy, 31.
Judge of the Superior Court—Bullock, 26; Buck, 36.
Joint Senator—Ross, 27; Holohan, 32.

Assemblyman—Holmquist, 32; Falvey, 26.
Supervisor—Eikerenkotter, 29; Casey, 32.

VISITACION

Electors—Republican, 22; Democratic, 6.
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court—Melvin, 20; Murasky, 11.
Congressman—Hayes, 21; Tracy, 12.

Judge of the Superior Court—Bullock, 14; Buck, 26.
Joint Senator—Ross, 12; Holohan, 20.
Assemblyman—Holmquist, 30; Falvey, 10.
Supervisor—Eikerenkotter, 23; Casey, 16.

PROMOTION COMMITTEE PROGRESS BULLETIN

Careful estimates made by the California Promotion Committee show conclusively that San Francisco has passed the mark set in population early in 1906, which up to that time was the highest point reached, and now contains upward of 507,000 inhabitants. That this increase is synchronous with a similar increase all over the State is shown by reports received from the bay cities and from Los Angeles and all interior points, where the increase in population has been a steady and healthy growth during the past two and a half years.

While reports of the State Bank Commission show a decrease in savings bank deposits, reports from all cities where such decrease is noted show a heavy increase in home building, the bank decrease going into permanent improvement. In addition to this home building in cities and towns there is noted a quickening demand for small farms in all parts of the State, and much of the money that formerly went into savings banks is now being invested in agricultural property.

Financial conditions throughout California are good, and considerable outside money is reported as coming in for investment in various industries.

First shipments of oranges are reported from the Sacramento Valley and indications are that the coming season will be noted for a heavy crop in all parts of California, the fruit having an especially fine appearance.

Crop harvest in all deciduous fruits is completed, practically, and was up to expectations as reported in previous Bulletins.

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